The *New-Haven* Gazette, *and the* Connecticut *Magazine.*

(Vol. I.) Thurſday, *January* 11, M.DCC.LXXXVII. (No 47.)

NON SIBI SED TOTO GENITOS SE CREDERE MUNDO.

NEW-HAVEN: Publiſhed by MEIGS & DANA, at the South Corner of the Green, fronting the Market. *Price 9ſ. per Ann*

American Antiquities No. 4

EXTRACT from the ANARCHIAD, BOOK XXIII.

"BOW low, ye heavens, and all ye lands draw near,
The voice prophetic of Great Anarch hear!
From Eaſtern climes by light and order driven,
To me by fate this weſtern world was giv'n;
My ſtandard rear'd, the realm imperial rules,
The laſt aſylum for my knaves and fools.
Here ſhall my beſt and brighteſt empire riſe,
Wild Riot reign and Diſcord greet the ſkies.
Awake, my choſen ſons, in folly brave,
Stab Independence, dance o'er Freedom's grave,
Sing choral ſongs, while conq'ring mobs advance,
And blot the debts to Holland, Spain and France;
'Till Ruin come with fire and ſword and blood,
And men ſhall aſk where your republics ſtood.

Thrice happy race! how bleſt are Diſcord's heirs!
Bleſt while they know what anarchy is theirs;
Bleſt while they feel to them alone 'tis giv'n
To know no ſovereign, neither law nor heaven.
From all mankind by traits peculiar known,
By frauds and lies diſtinguiſh'd for mine own,
Wonder of worlds! like whom to mortal eyes,
None e'er have riſen, and none e'er ſhall riſe!

Lo, the poor Briton, who, corrupted, ſold,
Sees God in courts, or hears him chink in gold,
Whoſe ſoul proud empire oft has taught to ſtray
Far as the Weſtern world and gates of day;
Tho' plagu'd with debts, with rage of conqueſt curſt,
In rage and tender acts he puts no truſt;
But in the public weal his own forgets,
Finds heaven for him who pays the nation's debts;
A heaven like London his fond fancy makes
Of nectar'd porter and ambroſial ſteaks.

Not ſo, Columbia, ſhall thy ſons be known,
To prize the public weal above their own,
In faith and juſtice leaſt, as laſt in birth,
Their race ſhall grow, a by-word through the earth.
Long ſkill'd to act the hypocritic part,
Grace on the brow and knav'ry at the heart,
Perform their frauds with ſanctimonious air,
Deſpiſe good works and balance ſins by pray'r,
Forſwear the public debt, the public cauſe,
Cheat heaven with forms, and earth with tender-laws,
And leave the empire at its lateſt groan,
To work ſalvation out by *faith alone.*

Behold the reign of Anarchy begun,
And half the buſineſs of Confuſion done.
From Hell's dark caverns Diſcord ſounds alarms,
Blows her loud trump, and calls my *Shays* to arms,
O'er half the land the deſperate Riot runs,
And maddening mobs aſſume their ruſty guns.
From councils feeble, bolder faction grows,
The daring Corſairs, and the ſavage foes;
O'er weſtern wilds the tawny bands allied
Inſult the States of weakneſs and of pride;
Once friendly realms, unpaid each generous loan,
Wait to divide and ſhare them for their own.

Now ſinks the public mind; a deathlike ſleep
O'er all the torpid limbs begins to creep;
By dull degrees decays the vital heat,
The blood forgets to flow, the pulſe to beat,
The powers of life in mimic death withdrawn,
Cloſed the fix'd eyes with one expiring yawn;
Expoſed in ſtate to wait the funeral hour,
Lie the pale relics of departed power,
While Conſcience harrowing up their ſouls with dread,
Their Ghoſt of Empire ſtalks without a head
No more ſtands forth to check the riſing feud,
Their great Defender of the Public Good.
Retired, in vain his ſighs their fate deplore;
He hears, unmoved, the diſtant tempeſt roar,
No more to ſave a realm, dread GREENE appears,
Their ſecond hope, prime object of my fears:
Far in the ſouth, from his pale body riven,
The deathful Angel wings his ſoul to heaven.

Here ſhall I reign unbounded and alone,
Nor men, nor demons ſhake my baſeleſs throne;
Till comes the day——but late oh may it ſpring—
When their tumultuous mobs ſhall aſk a king;
A king in wrath ſhall heaven vindictive ſend,
And my confuſions and my empire end."

With arms where bickering fires innumerous ſhine,
Like the torn ſurface of the midnight brine;
In ſun-bright robes, that dazzled as he trod,
The ſtature, motion, armour of a God,
Great HESPER roſe; the guardian of the clime—
O'er ſhadowy cliffs he ſtretch'd his arm ſublime,
And check'd the Anarch old—"Malicious fiend,
Eternal curſes on thy head deſcend!
Heaven's darling purpoſe can thy madneſs mar,
To glut thy eyes with ruin, death and war!
I know thee, Anarch, in thy cheerleſs plight,
Thou eldeſt ſon of Erebus and Night!
Yes, bend on me thy brows of hideous ſcowl,
Roll thy wild eye-balls like the day-ſtruck owl;
In Zion blow the trump, reſound it far,
Fire the red beacons of inteſtine war;
The jealous breaſts inflame, let Hell at work,
And crown the labours of L——s P——e:
Yet know for this, thyſelf to penance call'd,
Thy troops in terrors, their proud hearts appall'd,
Ev'n *Shays*, that moment when eternal night
Rolls dark'ning ſhadows o'er his clothing ſight,

Shall feel, 'twere better on a plank to lye,
Where surging billows kiss the angry sky;
'Twere better, thro' a furnace fiery red,
With naked feet on burning coals to tread;
'Than point his sword, with parricidious hand,
Against the bosom of his native land.

" Where is the spirit of bold freedom fled?
Dead are my warriors, all my sages dead?
Is there, Columbia bending o'er her grave,
No eye to pity, and no arm to save?

" Sister of Freedom, heaven's imperial child,
Serenely stern, beneficently mild,
Blest Independence rouse my sons to fame,
Inspire their bosoms with thy sacred flame!
Teach ere too late their blood-bought rights to prize,
Bid other GREENES and WASHINGTONS arise!
Teach those who suffer'd for their country's good,
Who strove for freedom, and who toil'd in blood,
Once more in arms to make the glorious stand,
And bravely die, or save their natal land.

" Yes, they shall rise, terrific in their rage,
And crush the factions of the faithless age,
Bid law again exalt th' impartial scale,
And Public Justice o'er her foes prevail,
Restore the reign of order and of right,
And drive thee howling to the shades of night."

They ended parle, and both for fight addressd,
On Anarch's helm a comet blaz'd his crest,
Infernal arms the shadowy demon steel'd,
And half the Andes form'd his ample shield,
Thro' parting clouds high gleam'd his deathful spear,
And shuddering earth proclaim'd the onset near——
Unmov'd great Hesper drew th' immortal sword,
And rush'd in vengeance————

The society of critics and antiquarians cannot sufficiently express their regrets upon finding the sequel of this description so much defaced that they are not able to decide the issue of this astonishing conflict.—The fragments still legible are truly sublime. And we have reason to conjecture that the combat ended with some disadvantage to the old Anarch.

[From the Connecticut Courant]

THE NEWS-BOYS;

An ECLOGUE, for January 1, 1787.

SCENE—*Hartford Street*—TIME of DAY; *The Morning.*

WHILE chilly Winds of cold December blow,
And Winter wraps the dreary World in Snow,
The Sun from Capricorn his Progress wins,
The old Year closing ere the new begins;
Two Printers' Boys (they seek no better Name)
Of PENCE ambitious and poetic Fame,
Their Papers bearing through the obstructed Street,
Between two Snow-Drifts chanc'd one Morn to meet;
With wily look while each his Rival ey'd,
Thus * IRA spake and TERTIUS thus replied.

IRA.

While all the World for New-Year's Gifts prepares,
And little Lads stand gaping for their Shares,
Say, Hast thou got the gratulating Verse,
To fill your Purse, now Money grows so scarce?

TERTIUS.

Yes, Ira, from the wittiest Bard in Town,
I've learnt my Verses as he wrote them down,
But, now our New-Years Harvest draws so near,
What canst thou sing that Folks will deign to hear?

IRA.

I've got my Verses from a Bard sublime,
That scribbles high-flown Compliments in Rhyme,
Here we'll compare; and if you dare begin,
Repeat your Lays, and I'll rehearse you mine.

TERTIUS.

To all our Readers grateful be the Lay,
That bears the Wishes of this welcome Day!
May they in turn, with liberal Hand reward,
The faithful Carrier and laborious Bard.

IRA.

Hail to this happy Day! may fostering Heaven,
It's choicest Blessings pour on Eight-seven!
With many such may you my Friends be-blest,
And he live longest who shall pay me best!

TERTIUS.

To higher Strains ascends my daring Muse,
To sing the worth and Origin of News,
Tell how from Jove the mighty Tale began,
And his own Merc'ry dealt it forth to Man.

IRA.

Me Politicks inspire with graver Lays,
The Politicks of these intriguing Days,
Of headless States, electioneering Schemes,
And public faith, and democratic Dreams.

TERTIUS.

Inspire me, Phœbus! in my Wimble's Praise,
With Humphrey's Strains, and Barlow's moving Lays,
No more his Plots reveal'd should he deplore,
And wicked Wits should versify no more.

IRA.

Oh, in our Poets Corner, could I write
As Trumbull witty, and sublime as Dwight;
Copper should brighten in the polish'd Strain,
And trustless Foxes seek their Holes again.

TERTIUS.

Let poor Rhode-Island vote their Rags to Gold.
Let selfish York her Impost still withhold:
Yet fools as great Connecticut maintains,
Rest here, my Muse, and seek no foreign Strains.

IRA.

Through drifted Storms let Shaise the Court assail,
And Shattuck rise illustrious from the Jail,
In coward Hands let legal Power expire,
And give new subjects to my sounding Lyre.

TERTIUS.

Say, Ira, say, in what strange soil appears
An Indian Fort that old Anarchiads bears,
And tell what Bards explore the wondrous Mine,
And I'll the Prize of Poetry resign.

IRA.

Nay tell me first, in what still stranger Land,
Republic Forms without their Power can stand,
Or if our Congress e'er to Life shall rise,
And I'll resign the Politician's Prize.

PRINTER.

Cease to contend for Folks begin to throng
To hear the Wonders of your New-Year's Song:
Blest Boys, whose Strains in every Grace excel,
Blest Readers who those Strains reward so well,

* *IRA JONES and TERTIUS DUNNING are the real Names of the Lads who carry the Connecticut Courant and the American Mercury.*

Now haſte to Shelter, from the driving Snows.
The Air blo /s piercing and you'll freeze your Toes.

THE NEWS-BOY's APOLOGY for the foregoing Verſes.

WRITTEN BY HIMSELF.

IT was, let me ſee, as near as I can remember,
About the ninth or tenth Day of laſt December,
I went to one of your Poets, and aſk'd him if he was willing
To make me ſome New-Year's Verſes, and laid him down Five Shilling;
So he gave me this confounded Eclogue; and what could I have done?
For he'd got away all my Money, and I muſt have this or none.
Now ſays I Mr. Poet, however you might intend it,
It is well enough for ought I know, but nobody will comprehend it.
'Tis ſuch a meſs of Stuff and cuts ſuch an outlandiſh Figure,
I'd lay I'll make as good a one my ſelf, if I was but a little bigger.
And then its all a pack of Lies, I don't care what any body ſays,
For I never ſaid ſuch a word to Tertius in all my born Days.
Oh, no matter for that, ſays he, we Poets have a right to cut ſuch Capers,
And 'twill all be good Evidence in Court, when it comes out in the Papers.
So I told him flat and plain I thought 'twas quite improper,
To ſay any thing in New-Years Verſes about Wimble and Joe Copper;
And beſides it was not politic, for all theſe Jokes ſo tickle us,
It made them Folks important inſtead of being ridiculous,
And when you keep pelting at 'em and trying to be ſo witty,
Their Friends will ſtick to 'em like ſheep-ticks and vote for 'em out of pity.
And I told him as to Shaiſe and all his Fraternity,
I did'nt care if he got in a Snow-Drift and ſtay'd there to all Eternity.
And as to Paper Money, now Caſh they ſay ſo ſcarce is,
I don't care a farthing about it, if they won't tender it to me for my Verſes.
For my Maſter-Printers and I, ſatisfied with our Conditions,
Don't mean to torment ourſelf by turning great Politicians,
We are all true-born Yankies, to our Country firm and hearty,
And Join none of your Factions, but print for every Party.
Witneſs 'tother Day we ſet you all a puzling d'ye ſee?
To find out Cincinnati's great S——y and O—T..
And we printed fairly off, thoſe thrumbs of the poor Poet's gleaning,
Tho' neither we nor any body elſe could ever gueſs at the meaning,
That is the Buſineſs, we think, in this our land of Freedom,
Not for your impartial Printers but for Folks who chuſe to read 'em.
So I told him 'twas not honeſt and talked to him out of the Decalogue,
But all I could ſay he'd got my Money, and I muſt take the Eclogue.
And now I hope my kind Cuſtomers won't make any great rout,
For this is the true ſtate of the Caſe as it really fell out.
So after the old Faſhion, which is all I've got to ſay,
I wiſh you all Proſperity and a Happy New-Year's Day.
And I hope to fare pretty well as I've two ſtrings to my bow,
For thoſe that don't like one Side may like the other you know;
And ſince I've been at great Expence, beſides a good deal of Trouble,
I think thoſe that like both, ſhould in conſcience pay me double.

WHEREAS, in conſequence of certain intelligence that a combination of numerous tribes of hoſtile Indians had actually commenced war on the Weſtern frontiers: The United States in Congreſs aſſembled did, on the 20th of October laſt, reſolve in the manner and form following, to wit:

Reſolved unanimouſly, that the number of one thouſand three hundred & forty non-commiſſioned officers & privates be raiſed for the term of three years, unleſs ſooner diſcharged; and that they, together with the troops now in ſervice, be formed into a legionary corps, to conſiſt of 2040 non-commiſſioned officers and privates: That the additional troops be raiſed by the following States, viz.

New-Hampſhire,	260	Infantry and Artillery.
Maſſachuſetts,	660	
Rhode-Iſland,	120	
Connecticut,	180	

Maryland and Virginia, each 60 Cavalry, making 120.

That the pay and allowances to the troops to be raiſed by this reſolve, be the ſame as eſtabliſhed by the act of Congreſs of the 12th of April 1785; and,

That the board of treaſury contract for a ſupply of clothing and rations, at ſuch places, and in ſuch quantities, as the Secretary at War ſhall judge neceſſary.

And whereas, for the more effectually carrying into execution the aforeſaid act, the United States in Congreſs did, on the 21ſt of October laſt reſolve further, in the manner following, to wit:

Reſolved unanimouſly, That the ſeveral States in the confederacy, be, and they are hereby required to pay into the fœderal treaſury, on or before the 1ſt day of June 1787, the ſum of 530,000 dollars, which ſums are as follows, viz.

New Hampſhire,	18,603
Maſſachuſetts,	79,288
Rhode-Iſland,	11,390
Connecticut,	46,746
New-York,	45,368
New-Jerſey,	29,415
Penſylvania,	72,504
Delaware,	7,950
Maryland,	49,979
Virginia,	90,630
North-Carolina,	38,478
South-Carolina,	30,973
Georgia,	5,671

"Which ſums, when paid, ſhall be paſſed to the credit of the States reſpectively, on the terms preſcribed by the Reſolves of Congreſs, of the Sixth day of October, 1779, and that the monies ariſing from the ſaid requiſition, be, and hereby are appropriated for the pay and ſupport of the troops on the preſent eſtabliſhment.

"*Reſolved unanimouſly*, That the Board of Treaſury be, and they are authoriſed and directed to open a loan immediately, to the amount of five hundred thouſand dollars, at ſix per cent per ann. on the credit of the foregoing requiſition, which they are hereby authoriſed to pledge to the lenders for the faithful reimburſement of the monies loaned, with the intereſt thereof."

NOW THEREFORE, the Commiſſioners of the Board of Treaſury of the United States, by virtue of the powers in them veſted by the reſolve aforeſaid, have a-

greed to open a loan for the ſum of five hundred thouſand dollars, in the mode and on the terms following, viz.

1ſt. Subſcription books for the purpoſe above mentioned, ſhall without delay be opened at the reſpective Loan-Offices in the ſeveral States; in which ſhall be entered the names, occupations and places of reſidence of the ſubſcribers, together with the date and amount of the ſeveral ſubſcriptions. Provided always, That no ſubſcription ſhall be received for a leſs ſum than four hundred dollars.

2d. At the time of ſubſcription, the parties ſhall pay down one fourth part of the amount thereof, and the remainder in three inſtallments, viz. One third at the end of three months after the firſt depoſit; one third at the end of ſix months, and one third at the end of nine months.

3d. The ſubſcribers to the loan ſhall be entitled to intereſt on the ſums by them reſpectively ſubſcribed, at the rate of ſix per cent per annum, computed from the date of the firſt depoſit, which intereſt ſhall be annually paid in gold or ſilver coin at the ſeveral offices, where the ſubſcriptions are entered; but as this privilege of paying by inſtallments is highly beneficial to the ſubſcribers, it is conditioned, that on ſubſcriptions not compleated, the ſums actually advanced, ſhall only be demandable at the period fixed for the redemption, without any intereſt computed thereon.

4th. Receipts ſhall be given for the payments at the different inſtalments and at the end of nine months; on the ſaid receipts being produced at the office where the ſubſcriptions were entered, they ſhall be cancelled and the ſubſcribers or their legal repreſentatives, ſhall receive formal obligations on the part of the United States, acknowledging the loan of the money in purſuance of the reſolves of Congreſs of the 21ſt of October laſt, and ſtipulating the period of redemption, with an intereſt of ſix per cent per annum 'till paid, computed from the date of the firſt depoſit. And for the greater convenience of the lenders, they ſhall receive the amount of their reſpective ſubſcriptions in certificates of the following denomination, according to their option.

In certificates of	1000	Dollars each.
	500	
	400	
	300	
	200	
	100	

5th. The period of redemption of the principal ſum ſubſcribed to the above loan, ſhall be on the laſt day of December, 1788; and the ſame ſhall be paid in gold or ſilver coin, to the parties or their legal repreſentatives. *Provided always*, That a right be reſerved to the United States, of paying off the ſame at any period ſubſequent to the laſt day of December, 1787, giving public notification of ſuch their intention throughout the ſeveral States, at leaſt one month previous thereto.

6th. To enſure the reimburſement of the capital to the reſpective ſubſcribers, the Commiſſioners of the Board of Treaſury engage, that as they ſhall be able from time to time to aſcertain the ſubſcriptions made in the ſeveral States, they will draw warrants in purſuance of the preſent requiſition, on the reſpective receivers of taxes, for the whole amount of the ſums ſubſcribed in the States; and that the ſame ſhall at no time thereafter enter into the general diſburſements of the treaſury, but ſhall be punctually and diſtinctly appropriated for the redemption of the principal and intereſt of the monies ſubſcribed to the preſent loan.

IN WITNESS whereof, we have hereunto ſet our hands, and affixed the Seal of office, this 23d day of November, 1786, by virtue of the powers in us veſted by an act of the United States in Congreſs, of the 21ſt October, 1786.

L. S.

SAMUEL OSGOOD,
WALTER LIVINGSTON,
ARTHUR LEE,
} Commiſſioners of the Board of Treaſury.

United States Loan Office.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

Hartford, Dec. 20, 1786.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, that a Subſcription Book for Loans, agreeably to the foregoing Reſolves and Conditions, is now opened at this Office.

WILLIAM IMLAY, Commiſſioner of the Loan-Office.

(46—3w.)

(From the Maſſachuſetts Centinel,)

LEVITY.

The STOCKINGS.

An ANECDOTE.

MISS M——, is very fond of what is called *hopping*. Her motives and the motives of her ſex, for ſuch a practice, may perhaps appear from the following Anecdote. I ſaid I would tell it.

"Here is an elegant ſhopkeeper's," ſaid ſhe as we were going through Cornhill "let us ſtep in Maria."

"Do you want any thing?" ſaid I,

"I never think any thing about that," replied ſhe "untill I have ſeen the goods. the ſhopman ſeems handſome."

I made no anſwer, and in we went.

After toſſing over a variety of articles, Miſs M—— reflected that ſhe wanted a pair of ſtockings. I ſmiled at the the thought and the ſhopman ſmiled. The ſtockings, howeve. were brought. She toſſed them over in a careleſs manner, as ſhe had done every thing elſe, but found none to her liking. They were either too large or too ſmall; for it was impoſſible to find fault with their quality, and ſhe ſcorned to make price an objection. At length, finding that ſhe could not ſuit herſelf, and, preſuming

perhaps on his figure and genteel addreſs, the ſhopman ſoftly ſaid,

Here, madam, are a delicate pair,' ſmoothing them with his hand; "How could I be ſo ſtupid as not to ſee them before; they are juſt the thing."

"How can you think ſo, my dear?" ſaid I, "they are vaſtly too ſmall."

"By no means," replied ſhe, ſtretching out her foot, and ſhewing about two inches of her ancle; "you would make one a monſter."

"I would make you nothing, my dear," returned I, "but what nature has made you and that is a handſome woman; but in the mean time," added I, "theſe ſtocking are fitter for your arm than for your leg;" for I was willing to mortify her when her vanity ſo ill placed. "They might ſuit ſome half-ſtarved daughter of quality," connued I, ſmiling at her uneaſineſs:—

"How Provoking you are," cried ſhe, throwing down the money for them.

"If you pleaſe, ladies ſaid the ſhopman, very politely, you may decide this matter in a back room. I ſhould be ſorry," added he engagingly, "if the ſtockings did not anſwer; though I can hardly think them too ſmall."

We accepted his offer. He conducted us in, and left us. We bolted the door.

What a creature you are!" cried Miſs M. throwing herſelf down on a ſettee, and diſcovering a pair of legs very different from thoſe of a certain D. D. but withal handſome; "you ſhall ſee how much you are miſtaken."

"'Tis poſſible," ſaid I, "but I have ſeen nothing yet to make me think ſo. Will ever that ſtocking-----" added I, taking one of them in my hand.

"It will ſtretch," interrupted ſhe pulling it over her foot, which was delicately made "What do you think of that?"

"Not much," anſwered I, laying my hand on her leg, which would as ſoon have gone into her glove.

"How vexatious!" cried ſhe, pulling with all her ſtrength.

"'Tis in vain,' ſaid I "they muſt be changed."

'No," exclaimed ſhe, with much emotion, "he ſhall not think I have ſo thick a leg,"

"Who, my dear?" ſaid I, unable to gueſs her meaning.

"Who!" replied ſhe, colouring, "and is that a myſtery forſooth?"

I now remembered what ſhe had ſaid of the ſhopman; whom, by the bye, ſhe had never ſeen before, and perhaps might never ſee again, if ſuch another Whim does not ſtrike her as paſſes t for I am in ſome doubt whether ſhe will know either ſhop or him a week hence.

"I hope they anſwer, ladies," ſaid the ſmooth-faced youth.

"Charmingly, Sir," replied ſhe, with a forced ſmile.

"I thought they would," returned he.

I was afraid to contradict her, ſo away we came; I could not however help reflecting on the benefit of a handſome ſhopman.

(From the Providence Gazette.)

Mr. Carter,

The little reſpect that is paid to the American flag, and the repeated inſults which ſubjects of the United States meet with in foreign ports, muſt convince the good people of this continent, that it is abſolutely neceſſary we ſhould inveſt Congreſs with a power to regulate our commerce, and to ſupport our dignity as free and independent ſtates; without which, we muſt ſoon become a reproach and bye-word among the nations. The following petition, which was drawn up and ſigned by eighteen of the moſt reſpectable Sea-Captains from this and the neighbouring ſtates, muſt in ſome degree convince the public of the truth of the above obſervation——As the ſtricteſt juſtice is intended our allies, ſhould an anſwer be given to the petition a copy will be forwarded to the writer of this by the firſt veſſel from Guadaloupe, and ſhall be communicated to the public through the channel of your uſeful Gazette, by your conſtant reader, A. Z

The humble Petition of all the American Commanders in the Harbour of Point-Petre (Guadaloupe) to Monſieur DE ST. JEAN *Knight of the Royal and Military Order of St. Louis, Major of the Marine, and Commander of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's Frigate Du Roy al Tourtereau, now in the above State:*

SHEWETH,

THAT your petitioners, relying on the faith of treatie ſubſiſting between his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, and the United States of North-America, have entruſted their perſons and properties in th dominions of "*the Protector of the Rights of Mankind*," and have in every reſpect ſubmitted in the moſt implicit manner to all laws and ordinances made known to us, demeaning ourſelves in a quiet and peaceable manner, giving no offence to any perſon or perſons whatever.

With infinite diſtreſs we therefore are under the diſagreeable neceſſity of making known to you, that on Saturday evening, the ſixteenth of September, between the hours of ten and eleven, while quiet in our beds, with a watch neceſſary for the attendance of our ſick and the ſecurity of our ſhips, we were aſſaulted by a number of armed men, who, without the ſmalleſt offence on our parts, forcibly entered three of our ſhips, unattended by any commiſſioned officer, when your petitioners were inſulted in words too indelicate for us to repeat, or for you to hear; at the ſame time, drawing their ſwords, they dragged three of us from our beds, and forced us into their boats not ſuffering two of the number to put on any wearing apparel, in which manner they conducted us through the harbour, and afterwards conveyed us on board his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's frigate Du Roy la Tourtereau, under your command, where not being permitted to know our accuſation, or to have acceſs to the commanding officer, we were ordered to be lodged with the common ſailors.——We muſt here beg leave to obſerve, that all the French ſhips are permitted to have lights on board, to attend their ſick; while the unfortunate Americans are refuſed that favour, even to ſuccour their dying men, and ſuch ſuccour was actually neceſſary on the night above mentioned.

We therefore moſt humbly entreat you, Sir to move an enquiry in our behalf.—— Firmly attached to his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, the great and good Ally of the United States, and happy in alliance with a brave and generous nation, we earneſtly entreat protection, peace and Safety; and your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c. Point-Petre, Sept. 18, 1786.

SIR,

The ſubſtance of the above was intended for the commander in chief, but reſpect for your character, (which we have been told is a very honourable one) has altered our determination.——We have waited in expectation that ſome apology would have been made us, for the bad conduct of your marines.——We are ſorry to add, we have had no redreſs.——As we arrived in this government the moſt affectionate friends, we wiſh not to leave it as determined enemies; and we flatter ourſelves that your anſwer, delivered to our interpreter, will do juſtice to the high opinion we have of your integrity, and be productive of returning harmony between the ſubjects of the two nations.

Forcign Intelligence.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Auguſt 9.

THE people have again began to ſhew their diſcontent in the old way, by ſetting fire to different parts of the city, and in one part upwards of 190 houſes have been burnt down.

With regard to the warlike preperations they go on with unremitting activity.

For ſome time paſt vaſt quantities of heavy artillery have been ſent to the Channel leading to the Black ſea, toge her with ammunition of all ſorts:

C A D I Z, August 23.

We hear from Algiers, that during the laſt month a conſpiracy was formed againſt the life of the Dey, whoſe cruel and deſpotic character has excited the hatred of the Algerines; the plot was, however diſcovered before it could be put into execution, and moſt of the conſpirators, to the number of twelve, were taken up, and confined in a dark dungeon; eight of them were immediately executed: the other four, though condemned to the ſame puniſhment, were not put to death at the ſame time, but kept, as it was ſuppoſed, to ſee if the torture could extract any diſcovery from them; but it is likely they remained firm, as they were executed ſoon after their accomplices. Some imagine that this ſeverity will extinguiſh this conſpiracy, but let it be remembered, that a tyrant has as many enemies as he has ſubjects; and as it is not very poſſible that the Dey of Algiers can extirpate all his people, and not very likely that he will amend his mode of governing them, it ſeems probable that a revolution is in embryo that may prove fatal to him.

P A R I S, September 23.

Le comte de Malebois has had a conference of ſeven hours with M. de Vergennes on the preſent troubles in Holland; and for which country he ſet out immediately after.

AMSTERDAM, September 25.

The Council of this city, which aſſembled the 20th inſt. to deliberate on the propoſition of the city of Utrecht, and already approved by ſeveral other cities, "for the entirely ſuſpending the Captain-General from the exerciſe of his office, on account of the abuſe thereof," came to a reſolution, by a great majority, to commiſſion their Deputies at the aſſembly of the ſtates to vote in conformity with that reſolution; adding, that the ſuſpenſion ought not only to regard the preſent critical ſituation of affairs, but that the official authority ought to be ſuſpended, without any limitation whatever, and that the Captain-General ought not to be inveſted with any military appointments in the regiments in the pay of this province.

LONDON, November 1.

Yeſterday evening at ſix o'clock, died at her houſe in Cavendiſh ſquare, her royal Highneſs Princeſs Amelia Sophia Leonora, aunt to his preſent Majeſty, and daughter of his late Majeſty George the Second, and his Queen Caroline, Her Royal Highneſs was born on the 10th of June 1711, was never married, and has lived for many years paſt in a private and retired manner, but was always an active and benevolent friend to the poor and diſtreſſed.

It is aſſerted that the revenue of the princeſs Amelia ariſes out of the poſt office, from which, as we hear, 5000l. has been paid her every quarter, for ſome time paſt.

Her highneſs the princeſs Amelia has diſpoſed of all her domeſtic affairs, adjuſted the gratuities to be given to every perſon around her, and added a codicil to her will, which has been drawn up for a conſiderable time.

The diſpoſition of her fortune is without doubt very much in favour of the reigning prince of Heſſe Caſſel. Her partiality to that prince ariſes from the attachment which ſhe always retained for his mother the princeſs Mary, whoſe ſufferings from the miſconduct of her huſband the late prince, ſhe has frequently and ſincerely lamented.—— There is alſo much juſtice in the attention paid by her royal highneſs to her nephew, as from the ſlenderneſs of his hereditary fortune, with the ſtate which his rank obliges him to uphold, his circumſtances are far from being opulent.

Abſtract from the the PRINCESS AMELIA's WILL.

Laſt night in the preſence of our Earl of Boſborough and Lord Pelham the choſen executors of the princeſs Amelia, her highneſs's will was opened at her houſe in Cavendiſh ſquare; when it appeared that her Highneſs had bequeathed a legacy of 1000l. to Lady Elizabeth Waldegrave, and the like ſum to Lady Caroline Waldegrave.

Some inferior legacies were left to Lady Ann Howard, Lady Hariot Vernon, Lady Mary Fitzgerald, Miſs Howard, and Miſs Ruſſel, Colonel Stephens and other perſons of her houſhold

She directed that her ſeat at Ounnerſbury, with her town reſidence, with all her furniture be ſold, and the money ariſing from the ſale, after her legacies ſhould be paid, be applied to the reigning prince of Heſſe Caſſel, and his brother, to whom likewiſe her property in the funds, together with her jewels and other valuables will devolve.

Her highneſs died immenſely rich. Her royal father having left her 100,000l. at his death, and the duke of Cumberland a very conſiderable ſum. Her annual income from government, independent of theſe ſums, was beſides much beyond her expenditure.

By her death, indeed the country is relieved from this expence, But while we contemplate on the treaſures drained from England being tranſmitted to a foreign ſtate; and reflect, that in the midſt of a war which tore our poor country a thouſand ways, no patriotic ardour actuated the princeſs of whom we ſpeak, to add one ſhip to the navy, although a company of merchants ſet the example by giving three; how much we are to lamented the abſence of ſuch a virtue! how fatally too are are we contrary proof, when we conſider that the accummulated wealth in queſtion might have been applied to eaſe the ſtate, by being willed to ſome of the numerous princeſſes of our preſent Monarch, or to the uſe of the duke of Glouceſter's offspring!

Monday the Prince of Wales ſold eleven fine bay coach-horſes to the Duke of Orleans. It was a private bargain, as to price, between their Royal Highneſſes. They are ſuppoſed to be the fineſt double ſet in the kingdom.

Extract from the Will of the late William Woodeſon, formerly of Longford, in the county of Bucks, and late of Harlington in the county of Middleſex, dated the 27th of November 1781, and proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, on the 27th of October, 1786. The whole was in his own hand-writing.

"Item, I commit my body to the earth, to be buried in a plain coffin, to be drawn (if not inconvenient) on my own one-horſe chair to the church, and then to be carried on the ſhoulders of ſix poor men, without any pall or manner of funeral pomp whatſoever; and I order that the ſaid poor men be paid two ſhillings and ſix-pence each for their trouble."

"Item, I order my corpſe to be dreſſed in my laſt new ſhirt and muſlin neckcloth night-cap, and my plain night-gown; and my old ruſty ſword, which always lay by my bedſide in my right hand, and my Latin Teſtament in my left hand, and my little pillow, in the pillow-caſe, under my head."

American Intelligence.

PHILADELPHIA, December 27th.

The Lady Hill, Campbell, from Dublin, and Devonſhire, New-man, from Liverpool, are arrived at Ready-Iſland, where they are detained by the ice.

On the 7th of December, Captain Campbell ſpoke the Friendſhip, Hubbard, from New London, out five days, all well; then in lat. 35 50. N. lon. 64 30.

NEW-YORK January 2.

The Britiſh Packet, Duke of Cumberland, Capt. Drake, arrived at this port on Sunday laſt, after a paſſage of nine weeks, from Falmouth.

On Sunday the 23d ult. the wife of Mr. John Wilkinſon of Beekman precinct, Dutcheſs county, was ſafely delivered of three male children---the mother and children are all living and like to do well---Mr. Wilkinſon has named his three ſons Robert, Gilbert,

and Livingſton, after his landlord that very worthy gentleman, Robert Gilbert Livingſton Eſq. merchant, in New-York.

The following paragraph is taken from the Bermuda Gazette, of November 11. An act to empower the Archbiſhops of Canterbury and York to conſecrate to the office of Biſhop, perſons being ſubjects or citizens of foreign countries, received the royal aſſent on the 4th of July. We preſume it was owing to the want of ſuch powers as are delegated by this act, that Biſhop Seabury was obliged to have recourſe to the nonjuring Scots Biſhops for his conſecration.

By the arrival of Capt. Quartermaſs at Beverly, from Ireland, we have intelligence, that "Mr. Thomas Barclay was in Magadore on the 8th of Auguſt laſt, in the character of Negociator from Congreſs to the Emperor of Morocco, whom he had ſeen, and who offered him a port in his dominions for the Americans to trade to; but Mr. Barclay refuſed the benefit of this offer, until he could receive the ſanction of Congreſs for the ſame."

Paragraph from *Amſterdam*, dated July 29, 1786.

"This afternoon, at two o'clock was launched, in a few minutes, from the wharf of the Eaſt-India Company, the ſhip Leviathan, which was built within four months. The maſts lying ready on rafts, were alſo put in, in a very ſhort time. The good order ſhewn by the ſhipwright (under whoſe direction ſeven ſhips have been built within thirteen months) and the alertneſs of his work men, were equally admired by a vaſt concourſe of ſpectators.---N. B. Every ſhip built for the Eaſt-India Company of Amſterdam, is 150 feet long, and 36 wide, and hath two decks and an half.

On Friday laſt was executed, at the new Goal, purſuant to his ſentence, for burglary, Thomas Lee, a Negro.——During the execution, the rope ſlipped, and caught him by the chin, in which ſituation he was ſuſpended near two minutes. He then ſpoke, ſaying, "It does not choak me;" on which the platform was raiſed and the rope properly fixed, when he was launched into eternity.

James Carr, a white man, the other convict, whoſe life was to have terminated on the ſame day, was pardoned, in conſequence of a petition of many citizens in his favour, as mentioned in our laſt.

It is a melancholy proof of the depravity of human nature, that all the means hitherto deviſed for the ſafety of ſociety, by the puniſhment of offenders, have not been able to ſtem the baneful torrent of corruption. Notwithſtanding the awful and tremendous ſpectacle of Friday, a number of hardned villains, on that night, broke open the ſtore of Mr. Rhynelander, at Burling-ſlip, and carried off an iron cheſt, containing caſh, as we are informed, to the amount of one hundred pounds. This they conveyed to the ſhip yards, and finding themſelves unable to force it open, broke into a blackſmith's ſhop, where they procured the implements neceſſary to accompliſh their villainy.

New-Haven, January 11.

The Sloop Sally, Alexander Gardener, from New-York to Charleſton, is totally loſt; eight of the paſſengers and the crew were taken from the wreck by the Sally, Capt. Days, from Curocoa, to N. York.

From undoubted authority we have received, and take the earlieſt opportunity to communicate to our readers the following intereſting Letter from M. de Calonne, *Comptroller General of the finances of France,* to Mr. Jefferſon, Miniſter Plenipotentiary of the United States of America.

Fountainebleau, Oct. 22d, 1786.

SIR,

AS it is the intention of the king to favour as much as poſſible the commerce of the United States, I have the honour to communicate to you the meaſures that have been taken on the ſubject.

By a letter of the 9th of January 1784, to the Marquis de la Fayette, I informed him that inſtead of two free ports promiſed by the treaty with the United States, the king had determined to grant them four; I gave him hopes at the ſame time, that I would direct my attention to the cuſtom houſes, and to the different duties, which are prejudicial to commerce, obſerving however, that this object demanded long inveſtigations, which are not yet compleated. By another letter I informed him that his Majeſty had ſuppreſſed the duties upon the exportation of brandy, and I expected that this ſuppreſſion would be uſeful to the American commerce. I promiſed in the ſame letter that the duties of the admiralty payable by an American veſſel on her arrival in a French port, ſhould be diminiſhed and reduced to a ſingle duty, regulated according to the number of maſts, and not by the uncertain eſtimation of meaſurement. This reduction requires a perfect knowledge of all the duties payable at our ports, and as they are of various kinds, the ſtatements which I have ordered to be made are not yet ready.

You know ſir, that the king has appointed a committee for the particular purpoſe of examining our commercial connections with the United States, and that the Marquis de la Fayette has preſented a project, conformable to the principles contained in your letter to the Count de Vergennes: but you will conſider how imprudent it would have been to expoſe (by changing the preſent ſyſtem) a revenue of 28 millions upon an article which is not of the firſt neceſſity.—After long debates upon the means of encouraging the importation of American Tobacco, it has been reſolved not to break the agreement made with Mr. Morris, but that after the expiration of this contract no ſimilar one ſhould be made; and that in the mean while the Farmers General ſhould be obliged to purchaſe annually about 15000 hogſheads of American tobacco, imported from the United States, in French or American veſſels, at the ſame price and on the ſame conditions which have been ſtipulated by the contract of Mr. Morris.

You will remember ſir, that before a regulation could be made in favour of the importation of whale oil, the Marquis de la Fayette had taken a particular agreemena with Mr. Saugrain for the ſale of this article to the amount of 800,000 livres, and that I had given him a paſſport in order to render this firſt importation free from all duties whatſoever. This ſame Mr. Saugrain afterwards made an agreement with ſome merchants of Boſton, to the yearly amount of 400,000 livres, to laſt during ſix years, for which his majeſty has granted the favours, which are enjoyed by the Hanſe Towns.

His Majeſty hopes that the commercial connections between the United States and France will become ſo conſiderable as to engage him to continue the effect of his determination, and it has been obſerved by the committee, that a great duty of fabrication had been hithert o paid on the moſt favoured Whale Oil, and even upon the national one; his Majeſty conſents to aboliſh the duty of fabrication with reſpect to Whale Oil and Spermaceti directly imported from the United States in French or American bottoms, ſo that the Oil and Spermaceti ſhall not pay during TEN years, any other duty than ſeven Livres, Ten Sols, and the augmentation of Ten Sols, per livre, which laſt duty is to leaſe in 1790.

It has alſo been determined that particular informations be taken concerning the conſumptious of Carolina rice in France, and that means be deviſed to encourage the importation of that article.

Repreſentations having been made concerning the conſiderable duties laid upon Pot Aſh and Pearl Aſh, alſo upon Beaver Skin, and Hair, and raw Leather, his Majeſty has ſuppreſſed all duties whatſoever upon theſe articles, if imported from the United States in French or American veſſels. The King is likewiſe anxious to give proper encouragement to every article of American Fur.

His Majeſty has moreover conſented to aboliſh all duties upon maſts, yards, knees for ſhip-building, red cedar, green oak, and timber of all kinds, imported from the United States in French or American veſſels.

The committee having represented that a duty was paid in France of five per cent. upon all vessels built in foreign countries, and that this duty was prejadicial to the sale of American ships; his Majesty has exempted from all duties the purchase of ships built in the United States America.

Great duties having been formerly laid upon all trees, shrubs and seeds imported to France his Majesty has abolished these duties when the above articles shall be in French or American vessels, from th United States.

The King having been informed, that the State of Virginia had ordered the arms for her militia to be made in France; his Majesty has declared, that the prohibitions which hitherto have prevented the exportation of arms and gun- powder, as well as the duties laid upon these articles, when exported by permission, shall be abolished; and that, whenever the United States shall think it expedient to export from France, arms, guns and gun-powder, they shall find no impediment in the law of the country, provided these articles be exported in French or American vessels. A very small duty is only to be paid in order to facilitate the calculation of exports.

Lastly, his Majesty has received, with the same favour, the application made to the committee for the suppression of the heavy duties actually paid upon books and paper of all kinds. The King abolishes all these duties when the above articles shall be exported to the United States in French or American vessels

It is with great pleasure, Sir, that I inform you of these dispositions of his Majesty; they are a new testimony of his great desire to establish the most intimate commercial connection between the two nations, and of the favourable attention he will always pay to any proposal made by the United States of America.

I have the honor &c.

Signed DE CALONE.

P. S. Your nation, Sir, will probably receive, with pleasure, the information of the facilities granted to the exportation of the wines of Bourdeaux, Guyenne and Tourraine, and the suppression of the duties granted by different arrets of Council, of which the Marquis de la Fayette will give you notice.

☞ *TO THE PUBLIC.*

The First Volume of the New-Haven Gazette and the Connecticut Magazine *(with a compleat Index) will be finished on the 15th day of February next.*

A number of the papers, of different dates are now in our hands, which we are ready to deliver to any of our customers who may want any of them to complete imperfect setts.

We once more earnestly request those who are indebted to us to make immediate payment.——We know from experience that requests of this kind are little attended to.—The man who owes a few shillings imagines it a matter of little consequence whether it is paid or not, as a few shillings is but a trifle——*A trifle indeed in itself—but the amount of some hundreds of times a few shillings is more than a trifle, and without it we cannot continue our business and maintain our credit.*

Between Four and Five Hundred *papers are delivered every week to posts, who complain of so much neglect on the part of their customers, that it will be impossible for them to carry the papers without more punctuality: and though the* posts only *are accountable to us, yet we think it necessary to mention this circumstance, that should any of them discontinue riding, the gentlemen who receive the papers of them may not be at a loss for the real cause.*

To accommodate our customers as much as possible, in the present scarcity of cash, we are ready to receive in payment Wheat, Rye, Indian-Corn, Flour, Beef, Pork, Butter, Cheese, Hog's-Lard, Wood, and Flax;—*the last of which will be particularly agreeable.——As the present season is most favorable to transportation, we hope it will be improved.*

The First Number of the Second Volume of The New-Haven Gazette *and the* Connecticut Magazine will be published on the 22d day of next February. It will be printed in Quarto, on paper of the same size as this, regularly paged throughout, with a copious index at the end of the volume.

The expence and labour of printing a Supplement we find to be so great, that in the Second Volume the Advertisements will be inserted in the paper, and we promise that they shall, *in general*, occupy but *ONE PAGE*, and *in no instance* more than *TWO PAGES and an half*; which is a smaller proportion of the sheet than they commonly take up in the newspapers of this state. The price is reduced from *Nine Shillings* to *Eight Shillings* per annum, or for 52 numbers.

The Second Volume will contain but 45 numbers, (*the last of which will be dated December* 27, 1787) that the succeeding volumes may commence with the first week in each year.

The Editors flatter themselves that their superior advantages for making useful and amusing selections from books,—their extensive correspondence,—and some experience —united with the patronage and assistance of gentlemen the most respectable for their genius and literary abilities, will enable them to furnish the public with a volume well worth preservation.

MEIGS & DANA.

New-Haven, January 8, 1787.

PROVIDENCE, Dec, 23.

Wednesday Morning the Body of Elizabeth Hargill was found in one of the Docks in this this Town, to Appearance drowned; but on being taken up, Marks of Violence appeared on the Body, particularly a large Bruise on the Forehead, with the Skull fractured, and it was supposed she must have been murdered, and then thrown into the Dock. A Jury of Inquest was summoned, who brought in their Verdict, wilful Murder, by William Young, and John Moloy.—The Facts concerniug this horrid Affair appear as follow:—That about 7 o'clock the Deceased went from the House of a Widow Tyler, on Mr. William Chase's Wharf, with William Young (who is Master of a small Schooner from St. John's Island) on board his Vessel: That after he had been on board about Half an Hour he returned to Mrs. Tyler's, where he had left the above mentioned John Moloy (who appears to be a Hand belonging to the above Schooner) and gave him the Key of his Cabbin: That Moloy went on board the Vessel; and that Young soon followed him on board: That the Deceased was lying on one of the Beds in the Cabbin, when they went down:—That one or both of them took the Deceased upon Deck, and with some Weapon geve her a Blow on her Forehead, and one other on the back of her Head, by which blows she undoubtedly came to her death; and then to prevent a discovery, threw the Body into the river:—That Young, after the Murder, came again to Mrs. Tyler's called for Liquor, and appeared much agitated. A person, by the name of Furlong, then went down to the Vessel, and found Moloy standing in the Cabbin, apparently stupid, as he called to him several times before he took any Notice of him, and when he did, said he must not leave him; that he would not stay there alone, and finally went up with Furlong to Mrs. Tyler's where Young was, drinking. Before Midnight, Young and Moloy went on Board the Vessel. The Clothes of the Deceased were found hid in a Locker in the Cabbin, and the Deck, Quarter Deck, Boom and Quarter Rails, were bloody. The body was found just under the schooner's stern. Young and Moloy are confined in prison.

☞ Spectator is received and shall be attended to.